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The Proprietors of Carolina

By

William S. Powell

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The University of North Carolina Library



The
Proprietors
of Carolina



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The Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission was established by the North Carolina General Assembly to "make plans and develop a program for celebration of the tercentenary of the granting of the Carolina Charter of 1663 . . ." As part of this program the Commission arranged for the publication of a number of historical pamphlets for use in stimulating interest in the study of North Carolina history during the period 1663-1763. This publication is part of that project.

Raleigh, North Carolina, 1963

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The Restauration of Monarchy &
KING CHARLES II.

CHAPTER I

Introduction:

Why Carolina Was Granted To the Proprietors

In June, 1578, when Queen Elizabeth I made a generous grant of New World territory to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, she included the area which has since become North Carolina. In return for the Queen's bountiful gift, Gilbert was to lead an expedition to America to destroy hostile Spanish fishing fleets, take the West Indies from Spain, seize the gold and silver mines in the Spanish colonies, and make Elizabeth "monarch of the seas." On his first trip to America, Gilbert was rebuffed by the Spanish, and he never returned from his second.

His grant was renewed on March 24, 1584, in the name of his half-brother, Walter Raleigh, who was given authority to establish colonies and to govern them. Raleigh financed several expeditions to the New World including those which explored eastern North Carolina late in the sixteenth century. The famous "Lost Colony" at Roanoke Island was Raleigh's last attempt to plant a settlement in America.

A charter was granted the Virginia Company of London in 1606 permitting settlements to be made along a rather narrow strip of the Atlantic seaboard. Included was a portion of what is now North Carolina. The first permanent English settlement in America developed at Jamestown, less than fifty miles north of the present-day North Carolina-Virginia state line.

The more adventuresome Virginia colonists lost little time in beginning to explore the countryside around them.

In 1609 Captain John Smith sent a soldier and two Indian guides to search for the colonists left at Roanoke Island. A little while later two other colonists set out on the same mission but without finding any trace of their missing countrymen. William Strachey, secretary of the colony in 1610 and 1611, recorded that he could learn from the Indians about the territory lying to the south. Not until 1622, however, when John Pory, a later secretary, actually visited the region, do we have a Virginian's account of the Albemarle, as the earliest settled part of North Carolina came to be called.

The Virginia Company's charter was revoked in 1624, and the colony became the property of the crown. On October 30, 1629, King Charles I conveyed to his attorney general, Sir Robert Heath, the region immediately south of Virginia. While Heath held title to Carolana, as it was called for the first time, no organized attempts were made to settle it from England. When he finally abandoned any intentions he might have had for colonizing his territory, he assigned his charter to Henry Lord Maltravers who apparently made at least one unsuccessful effort to send over a colony. But where officials in England were failing, private citizens in Virginia were succeeding. About 1648 several Virginians, who had been in Carolana while on an expedition to subdue the Indians, purchased large tracts of land along the Chowan River from the natives.

The first suggestion of a settlement in the Albemarle region is found in a grant made in 1653 to the Rev. Roger Green of Nansemond, Virginia, for ten thousand acres of land for the first hundred persons to settle south of the Chowan River. As a special reward for his own efforts, Green was to have a thousand acres for himself to be located "next to those persons who have had a former grant." This phrase has long been held to mean that a settlement existed here as early as 1653.

A steady stream of colonists appears to have flowed into this new settlement. A number of persons purchased land from the Indians, and the oldest grant still in existence for land in North Carolina is in the records of Perquimans County bearing the date August 4, 1661.

Such a flourishing and promising settlement did not escape the notice of prominent men in England in spite of their having so recently been in exile or otherwise occupied during the Cromwells' Commonwealth. Now they were concerned with the re-establishment of the monarchy. Indeed, these events loomed large in the affairs of Carolina, though the new settler knew little or nothing of them. It was to reward a group of his most faithful followers and supporters that the newly crowned Charles II revoked his father's grant to Sir Robert Heath. After all, Heath had not made good his intentions to settle the country. The King then, in 1663, granted this territory anew to Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England; George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, Master of the King's Horse and Captain-General of all his forces; William, Lord Craven, an old friend of his father's who had zealously and ably supported the royal family; John, Lord Berkeley, who had defended the crown in the rebellion which overthrew Charles I and had joined the royal family in exile; Anthony Ashley Cooper, Chancellor of the Exchequer and afterward the Earl of Shaftesbury; Sir George Carteret, Vice-Chamberlain of the King's household; Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia who had induced the colony to adhere to Charles II as their sovereign even while he was in exile; and Sir John Colleton, who had supported the royal cause in Barbados.

This grant of 1663 included the area roughly from the present-day Georgia-Florida boundary northward to the middle of Albemarle Sound and from the Atlantic westward to

the "South Seas," some vague place in the west not then fully understood. No Englishman had ever gone very far inland from the Atlantic, and American geography was not clear even to the best European mapmaker.

It did not take long for the eight eager Lords Proprietors, as they were designated, to discover that the richest jewel of their new domain of Carolina actually was not within their domain at all. The settlements already made in the Albemarle region lay for the most part just a few miles north of the line marking the northern limit of the territory granted to them. In 1665, therefore, the Proprietors used their influence to secure a still larger territory. A second charter was issued with no important differences from the first, save in extending the boundary northward to the modern North Carolina-Virginia line and southward into Florida almost to Cape Canaveral.

The charters gave the Proprietors power to plant colonies, to create and fill offices, to erect counties and other administrative subdivisions, and numerous other rights and privileges. While very broad authority was given the Proprietors, the rights of the people were also set forth. They had then and they continued to have—or claimed to have right on down to the Revolution—the common rights of Englishmen. Among other things, they were guaranteed the English personal and property rights, liberty of conscience, and all "liberties, franchises, and privileges" enjoyed by the King's subjects actually resident in England.

With the possible exceptions of Berkeley in Virginia and Colleton who had spent sometime in Barbados, the Proprietors surely had slight understanding of the colonial territory over which they held such power. It may be that by sheer numbers—*eight* Proprietors—the problems were magnified. At any rate, confusion reigned in Carolina more or less con-

tinually for as long as the Lords Proprietors remained in charge.

An unsuccessful effort was made as early as 1686 to transfer the colony back to the crown. Officials and agents at home for the next forty years agitated for royal control of all proprietary colonies in America. The Proprietors were accused of failing to enforce certain English laws designed to keep the colonies subordinated to the mother country and of allowing laws to be passed in the colonies which were in conflict with English laws. Piracy and smuggling flourished, it was said. The currency had become almost worthless, manufacturing was flourishing to compete with English industry, and American defenses were neglected. A dark picture indeed was painted of the Proprietors; so in January, 1728, seven of them drew up an offer to surrender their interests in Carolina. An agreement was reached that year by which all save Carteret sold out to the crown. In 1729, Carolina became a royal colony.

CHAPTER II

Descent of the Title to Carolina

Each of the eight Lords Proprietors was an able and mature statesman whose opinion was often sought in the highest councils of the realm. Six of them were in their mid-fifties, while Anthony Ashley Cooper, the youngest, was forty-two. All were men of wealth and property and each had managed to improve his station in life. Within three years after the Carolina charter was granted there were changes in the membership of the proprietary, however, and by 1729, when the Carolina charter was surrendered, only three of the shares were still held by the direct descendants of the original eight Proprietors. During the sixty-six years of proprietary control nearly fifty different persons served as Proprietors or were entitled to do so. For long periods several of the shares were in dispute resulting in great confusion as to which individuals were entitled to seats at the proprietary table. There were even several women who owned or claimed to own shares.

Sir John Colleton, the early promoter of the Carolina grant, died in 1666, the first of the original Proprietors to pass from the scene. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Peter Colleton. When Sir Peter died in 1679, his minor son and heir, Sir John Colleton, acquired the family interest in Carolina and continued to hold it until it was sold to the crown in 1729.

The fate of the Carteret share was quite similar to that of Colleton's. On Sir George's death in 1680 it was inherited by his grandson, George. The younger George died fifteen years later, leaving as heir to his share of Carolina a five year old son, John, Lord Carteret. John, who subsequently became

the Earl of Granville, did not offer to sell his share to the crown. In 1744 the so-called Granville District was laid off along the North Carolina-Virginia line as his one-eighth share of the colony. At his death in 1763 he was succeeded by Robert Carteret, Earl of Granville, who still held the family interests in North Carolina at the time of the American Revolution.

The other share remaining in the family of one of the original Proprietors when it was sold in 1729 was that of William, Earl of Craven. He outlived all of the original Proprietors by more than a decade, dying at the age of ninety-one in 1697. A bachelor, Craven's holdings passed into the hands of William, Lord Craven, the great-grandson of his cousin, Sir Robert Craven. Upon the death of the second William, Lord Craven, in 1711, his interest in Carolina was inherited by his son, also named William, who sold it to the crown in 1729.

The descent of the five remaining shares is much more involved. When George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, died in 1670, he left his interest to his son, Christopher, second Duke of Albemarle, who died childless in 1688. In 1694, after a lengthy legal battle to determine the heir of Monck, the estate was awarded to John Grenville, Earl of Bath and Baron Granville.* When the Earl died in 1701, he was succeeded by his second son, John Grenville who was created Baron Granville of Potheridge in 1703. Lord Granville died in 1707 and was survived only by his wife, Rebecca, daughter

* John Grenville chose the spelling Granville for his title because it was a form favored by his ancestors. Spelling in those days was far from uniform, and it was not unusual for a man to spell his name one way one day and another the next. The Granville title remained in the family through two generations of men. It then passed to a daughter of the first Baron, Grace Grenville, who became Countess Granville. She married George Carteret, and through her the Granville title descended to the Carteret family.

of Sir Josiah Child and the widow of the eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort. Lady Granville had had one son, Henry, by her first marriage. This son had succeeded to the Beaufort dukedom upon the death of his grandfather. After the death of her second husband, Lady Granville transferred the share in Carolina acquired from him to this son, Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort. He held it until his death in 1714. It was then left in trust for his two young sons, Henry and Charles Noel Somerset, who became in turn the third and fourth dukes of Beaufort. When the charter was surrendered, the Albemarle share was transferred to the crown in the names of these two brothers who held it jointly.

Although the Albemarle share did not remain in the Monck or even in the related Grenville family, it was never sold. The original shares of Cooper, the two Berkeleys, and Hyde, however, passed by sale through a number of hands.

Cooper's share was held by the original Proprietor until his death in 1683 when it passed to his only son, Anthony. At the latter's death in 1699 it was inherited by his eldest son, Anthony, but a younger son, Maurice Ashley, represented him in Carolina affairs. At Anthony's death in 1713 Maurice acquired the share which he held until 1725 when he sold it to Sir John Tyrrell. In 1727 Tyrrell disposed of the share, and in 1729 the original Cooper interest was sold to the crown by Archibald Hutcheson, who held it in trust for John Cotton.

The original share of John, Lord Berkeley, was bought at the time of his death by John Archdale for his minor son, Thomas. When young Thomas Archdale came of age in 1696, despite the objections of his father, he sold his share while in Carolina. It was purchased by Joseph Blake, a prominent South Carolina planter. When Blake died in 1700,

it was inherited by his son of the same name who continued to hold it until it was sold to the crown in 1729.

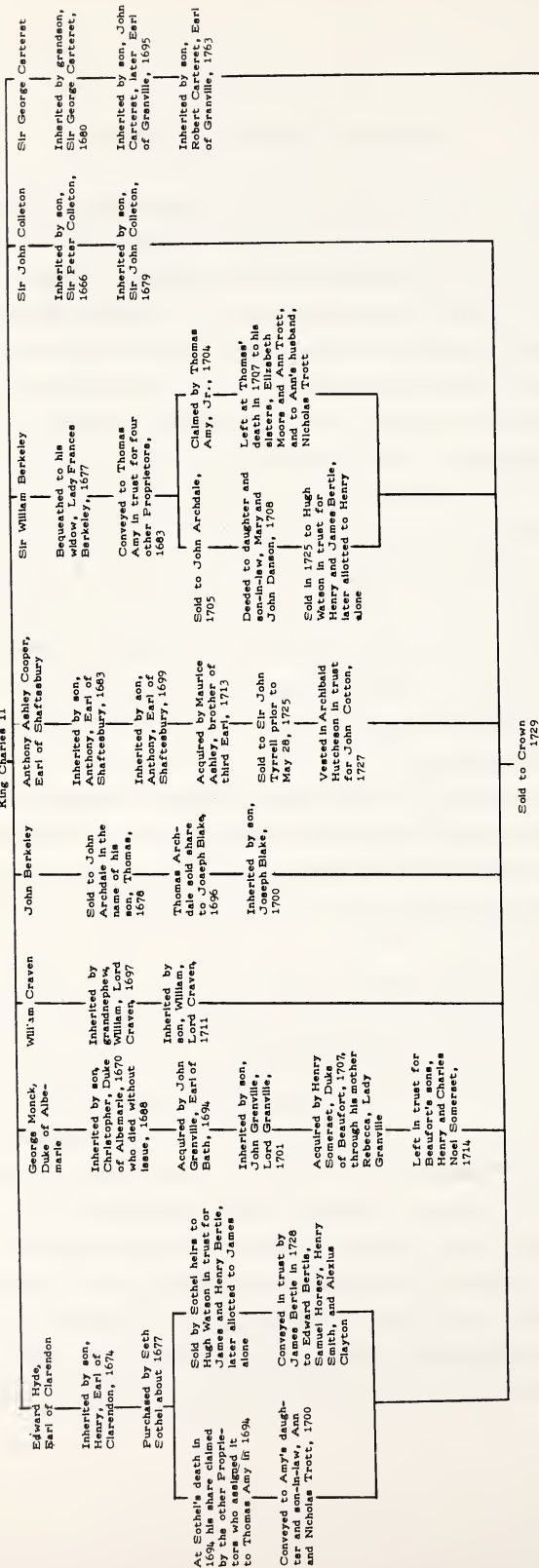
The fate of the two remaining shares, those of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and Sir William Berkeley, were to become so confused and involved in lawsuits that it was difficult at times to know just who owned them. Clarendon was exiled from England in 1667, as will be seen in the following chapter. The administration of his share thereupon passed to his son, Henry, Viscount Cornbury. Upon the death of the original Proprietor in 1674, his son, now the second Earl of Clarendon, appears to have acquired the title in his own right. About 1677 he sold his interest in Carolina to Seth Sothel who held it until his death in Carolina early in 1694. Sothel's heirs in England took over his title to a share in Carolina and eventually sold it to James Bertie early in the eighteenth century.

Since Sothel left no children, the other Proprietors claimed his share and in September, 1697, gave it to Thomas Amy. Amy in turn gave the share to his son-in-law and daughter, Nicholas and Ann Trott, as a wedding gift on March 21, 1700.

The Carolina interests of Lord Proprietor Sir William Berkeley became even more involved. Upon his death in 1677, his share was inherited by his wife, Lady Frances Berkeley. Four of the Proprietors purchased her share in 1683 through a trustee, the same Thomas Amy noted above. When Amy died in 1704 his son and heir, Thomas Amy, claimed the share as his own, and at the death of the younger Amy three years later his sisters, Elizabeth Moore and Ann Trott, claimed it. Elizabeth transferred her interest in this share to her sister and her husband, the Trotts.

In the meantime, the four Proprietors who had purchased the Berkeley share in 1683 and conveyed it in trust to Amy,

King Charles II



sold their title in this share to John Archdale. The new owner acted as a Proprietor until he gave his share to his daughter, Mary, and her husband, John Danson, in October, 1708.

To clear up the question of ownership of this share in Carolina, Nicholas and Ann Trott entered a suit in court against John Danson in the late summer of 1720. Evidence presented in court supported the Danson claim, and the Trotts agreed to give up their claim if the Dansons paid all expenses involved. Before the matter was settled, John Danson died and Mary Danson fled rather than pay the high amount required to clear her claim. The court then ordered the sale of both the Clarendon and Berkeley shares with which Thomas Amy had been connected. The highest bidder was Hugh Watson, acting as agent for two brothers, Henry and James Bertie. Thus, James Bertie, who had already purchased the Clarendon-Sothel share once, purchased it a second time in order to establish his title. In mid-August, 1726, Watson conveyed the Clarendon share to James and the Berkeley share to Henry Bertie. James, in 1728, conveyed his share in trust to Edward Bertie, Samuel Horsey, Henry Smith, and Alexius Clayton.

Mary Danson returned to London to object to the sale of the Berkeley share, and at the time of the surrender of the charter in 1729 the matter was so much in doubt that Henry Bertie, Mary Danson, and Elizabeth Moore (as sister and heir of Ann Trott) were all made parties to the Deed of Surrender. As a means of cutting through the red tape of tracing the ownership of the various disputed shares, an act of Parliament was secured to confirm the sale of the charter.

CHAPTER III

Biographies of the Eight Original Proprietors

EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF CLARENDON

1609-1674

Edward Hyde, son of Henry and Mary (Langford) Hyde, was born at Dinton near Salisbury, Wiltshire, on February 18, 1609. There is some doubt about the exact location of his birthplace, but the general area of the village is now pointed out to tourists. At the age of thirteen Hyde entered Magdalen College, Oxford, from which he was graduated in 1626. He then undertook the study of law but devoted more time to literature and history than to law. Among his friends he numbered England's leading poets and playwrights. Finally, in 1633, he began to devote himself seriously to the law and soon built up a good practice.

In December, 1634, Hyde was appointed to a position of responsibility in the law courts, and he served with such satisfaction that his services as a lawyer were soon in great demand. His income grew steadily and by purchasing adjoining land he enlarged the estate which he had inherited from his father. His long and important political career had begun, and he was a member of the popular party. In the "Short Parliament" of 1640, in which he served, he was a member of seven important committees.

As a member of the "Long Parliament" which began late in 1640, Hyde busied himself on matters connected with the administration of the law. He was an active and popular member of many committees, but Church questions led him

to break with the reform party in favor of the King. He opposed measures advanced against the Church of England and in so doing came to the attention of the King.

Gradually Hyde's advice was more and more sought by King Charles I and frequently Hyde's own words and his writings were adopted by the King as his own. After many months as a secret adviser to the King, Hyde finally, early in 1643, became a member of the Privy Council and was knighted. On March 3 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. Hyde's advice and policies seem always to have been wise and just, but frequently were not followed by the Crown. Finally when Charles chose to do as he pleased, he stopped calling on Hyde for suggestions.

In March, 1645, after the beginning of the civil war in England, Hyde was sent to Bristol as one of the council responsible for the care of the Prince of Wales and the government in the west. The military campaign in that section was lost and the Prince, eventually to become King Charles II, fled to France. Hyde escaped to the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel, where he lived for a time with Sir George Carteret, and occupied himself in writing his *History of the Rebellion* which he had begun earlier.

Affairs in England were depressing indeed, and Hyde was called to Paris to advise the Prince. Before he arrived, Hyde discovered that the Prince was absent with the fleet. When he finally joined the little court-in-exile, it was in The Hague. At the time of the trial and execution of Charles I, Hyde did all he could to save the royal life. Other members of the former King's Privy Council then joined as advisers to the young Charles II, but it was Hyde who took the lead and who directed many of the steps leading to the re-establishment of the monarchy.



J. M. Ayers C.

At the re-establishment, Hyde entered London with the King and as his most trusted counsellor he was well-nigh head of the government. He also continued as Chancellor of the Exchequer until May, 1661.

Hyde was honored in November, 1660, with the rank of Baron Hyde of Hindon, and less than six months later was made Viscount Cornbury and Earl of Clarendon. He continued to advise the King and was responsible for many of his policies. As a believer in law, and as a strong and devoted Churchman, the Earl of Clarendon disliked, and was in turn disliked by, both Roman Catholics and Puritans. That phase of his government which tried to reconcile the defeated party to the new order in England earned for him the resentment of the cavaliers, while his policy with regard to the Established Church brought him the hard feelings of the other side. Clarendon's insistence upon honesty and fair play was far out of line with the code of many other members of the gay court which developed around Charles II. As a man of action—one who developed policy and saw that it was put into operation—Clarendon naturally was blamed for nearly everything that went wrong. Even the marriage of his daughter, Anne, to the King's brother, the Duke of York, brought him no advantage although he became the grandfather of two future queens of England (Mary and Anne).

Clarendon was eventually overthrown by secret plotting among his enemies and by the hostility of Parliament, whose authority he had tried to restrict. In August, 1667, Charles dismissed him from office and shortly afterward charges of treason were drawn up by the House of Commons. The Lords refused to hold him, however, since the charges as drawn were general rather than specific. Feeling between the two houses ran high and the government was paralyzed. Charles persuaded Clarendon to leave the country and his flight to

France convinced the House of Lords of his guilt. They then passed an act for his banishment.

The remainder of Clarendon's life was spent in exile. He attempted to learn French and Italian, and he was busy completing and revising his *History of the Rebellion*. Twice he tried to secure permission to return to England, but his pleas went unanswered. After more than seven years in exile the Earl of Clarendon died on December 9, 1674. He was buried in Westminster Abbey early in January.

Both of his wives and a son and a daughter preceded him in death. Two sons, however, survived and one of them was responsible for having his *History* printed. Profits from it were used to provide a building for the University Press at Oxford which is still standing.

The former Clarendon County in the area now known as the Lower Cape Fear region was named for Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and it was the scene in 1664-1665 of several attempted settlements. Its town was called Charles Town and was near the present ruins of the old town of Brunswick. At that time the present Cape Fear River was known as the Clarendon.

Hyde County, set up in 1712, was named for Edward Hyde who was governor of the Albemarle region of North Carolina at that time. His exact relationship to the Earl of Clarendon is not known, although he encouraged the belief in Carolina that it was close.

GEORGE MONCK, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE

1608-1670

George Monck was born December 6, 1608, near Torrington in Devonshire in a mansion whose ruins still stand. He

was the second son of Sir Thomas Monck and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Smith. We know nothing of Monck's early formal education, but judging from his writings he left school at an early age. When he was seventeen he enlisted for service in an expedition to Cadiz under command of his relative, Sir Richard Grenville, grandson of the man of the same name who commanded the fleet for the early English attempts at exploration and settlement on Roanoke Island. For valuable service performed "with great hazard to his life" Monck seems to have been awarded an ensign's commission.

When he was twenty-one he entered the service of the Dutch whom he served well for nearly ten years. A scheme underway in England about the time he returned, for the colonization of Madagascar by a group of men who formed a company, attracted his attention for a time, but the outbreak of trouble in Scotland soon drew him back into military service. He became a lieutenant colonel in the foot regiment of the Earl of Newport.

At the outbreak of the Irish rebellion he was placed in command of a regiment which landed at Dublin in 1642. Following a series of brilliant victories during the next sixteen months, Monck returned to England upon the death of his father. He was highly praised and received in high circles, even though he had refused to take the oath of fealty to Charles I which was required of members of the Irish army returning to England. He had an interview with the King at which he frankly criticized the way the war had been planned and conducted.

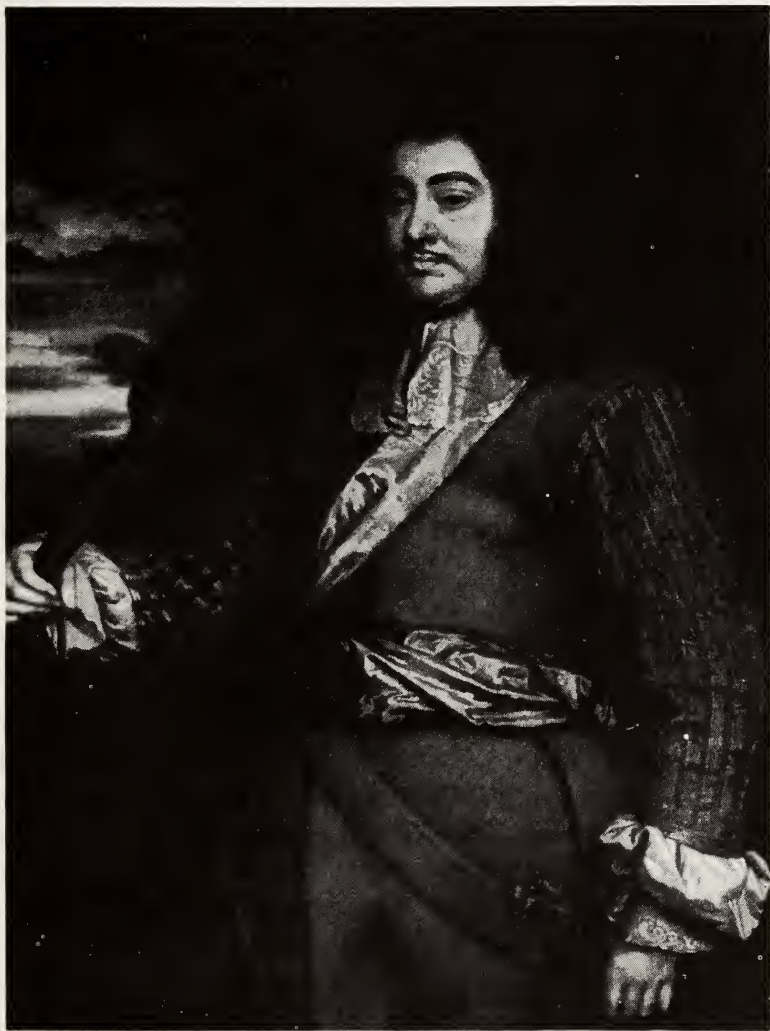
Monck returned to the army just before it suffered defeat at Nantwicks early in 1644. In the summer he was brought before the House of Commons, charged with high treason, and imprisoned in the Tower of London where he remained

for two years. While there the King sent him £100, a gift which he later mentioned often when recalling the occasion with gratitude.

Parliament, having taken the Irish war into its own hands, sought the service of Monck who knew the country and had had experience there. His friends persuaded him to accept and Parliament was convinced that he would serve faithfully. Monck seems to have drawn a distinction between bearing arms against the Irish rebels and bearing arms against the King. At any rate, he was serving in Ireland against the Irish during the civil war in England. Once in the service of Parliament, however, military honor led him to be faithful to the government whose pay he took. In a few short months after going to Ireland, Monck was placed in charge of the government of one of the two parts into which Ireland was divided. Later he was made governor of Carrickfergus.

The execution of the King in 1649 led to divisions among the followers of Parliament. Scottish settlers in Ireland (whose descendants were the "Scotch-Irish" who later settled much of piedmont North Carolina) declared against Parliament and called upon Monck to join them in support of Charles II. Large areas fell into their hands and Monck was obliged to withdraw, at the same time concluding the fighting for a time. He appears to have bargained with his opponents, but his actions, while not pleasing to Parliament, did not bring about his downfall.

When Cromwell invaded Scotland, Monck accompanied him. The troops which were enlisted at Coldstream in 1650 to form Monck's army later were designated the Coldstream Guards, the same unit that today forms the royal guard at Buckingham Palace. After numerous minor victories which brought him to the favorable attention of Lord Protector



George Monck

Oliver Cromwell, Monck was left in Scotland as commander-in-chief. Several remarkable victories earned him the thanks of Parliament, but ill health soon forced his return to England.

In 1652 Monck was appointed a general of the fleet and as such won three outstanding battles against the Dutch, thereby bringing to an end the war with them. Parliament voted him a gold chain valued at £300 and a medal celebrating his victories. Monck declared that he merely was protecting his country against its enemies at sea. On October 1, 1653, he became a member of the House of Commons for Devonshire.

With the coming of spring he returned to command the army in Scotland. There he found numerous supporters of the King, making it necessary for him to set about at once to limit their influence. His administration of the local government was just, nevertheless, and well received. As a result, he gained considerable personal popularity among the people there for his stand on many important questions.

In 1655 Charles sent Monck a letter expressing the belief that he still held the old affection for the monarchy and asking him to remain ready for future service. Monck forwarded a copy of the letter to Cromwell with whom he remained on friendly terms.

At the death of Oliver Cromwell, Monck pledged his support to his son Richard, the new Protector, as the head of the government was called now. A letter to Richard shortly after he came to power carried advice on a number of matters. Monck asserted confidence in his ability to suppress both the rising supporters of the King and military revolts. Richard, relying on Monck's support, offered him a seat in the House of Lords, but as he had done when the same honor was offered by Oliver Cromwell, Monck declined, stating

that he could not safely leave Scotland because of the unsettled conditions there.

Before long young Cromwell was quarreling with the army and soon also dismissed the members of Parliament. Caught between the jealous rivalries of the army and Parliament, Cromwell attempted to change the assignment of some of its officers. Monck became dissatisfied with such actions within his own command. It was at this point, in 1659, that the supporters of the King began to call on him quietly to seek his assistance in their cause.

Edward Hyde, it seems, was responsible for accepting Monck as the one man best able to manage the King's return to the throne. The case was neatly presented in a letter from a royalist to Hyde. Monck "commandeth absolutely at his devotion . . . a better army than that in England is, and in the king's quarrel can bring with him strength of Scotland," he wrote. "I need not give you his character; you know he is a sullen man that values him enough, and much believes that his knowledge and reputation in arms fits him for the title of Highness and the office of Protector better than Mr. Richard Cromwell's skill in horseracing . . . doth. You know, besides, that the only ties that have hitherto kept him from grumbling have been the vanity of constancy to his professions, and his affection to Cromwell's person. . . . Nothing of either of them can now stick with him. The way to deal with him is, by some fit person to show him plainly, and to give him all imaginable security for it, that he shall better find all his ends (those of honour, power, profit, and safety) with the king than in any other way he can take."

Monck's cousin, Sir John Grenville, and his brother, Nicholas Monck, were sent to seek his support. They delivered a letter from Charles. "I cannot think you wish me

ill," the exiled monarch wrote, "for you have no reason to do so; and the good I expect from you will bring so great benefit to your country and yourself, that I cannot think you will decline my interest. . . . If you once resolve to take my interest to heart, I will leave the way and manner of declaring it entirely to your own judgement, and will comply with the advice you shall give me."

The visitors were received and heard, but Monck kept his decision to himself. He did, however, declare privately that he favored a full and free Parliament and the known laws and liberties of the nation. When a short while later he announced his stand on the side of Parliament rather than with the army leaders, Parliament made him commander-in-chief of the army. Monck promptly secured large areas of Scotland for the cause of Parliament as opposed to those who favored military rule. In a little more than a month after Monck assumed command of the army, the garrison of Portsmouth declared for the return of Parliamentary rule; within ten days the fleet made a similar pledge. A revolution in the Irish army placed the government there in the hands of Monck's supporters. Troops in London ceased resistance and submitted to Parliament.

Monck now proceeded to advance into England. Opposition crumbled as he approached and on February 3, 1660, he entered London. All the time he very wisely kept his own counsel concerning his feelings about the King. This silence confused even the keenest observers. Hyde and the royalist agents in England could not determine whether Monck's real goal was the same as theirs. His actions and his words—or lack of them—were completely contradictory. No one knew whether he meant to serve King or Parliament—Cromwell's Parliament.

Parliament, perhaps courting his favor because of the sus-

picion with which they certainly regarded him, heaped honors upon him. He was elected to the Council of State, received official approval of all his past actions, was given a grant of £1000 a year and an honorary office in London. At the same time he was ordered to put down certain rebellions among the people of London. He carried out a part of these orders but failed to comply with those instructions which seemed unfair to him and to the men in his command. Parliament insisted upon the execution of its orders. Monck submitted, knowing quite well that this action would turn his troops against Parliament. "This," he told a member of Parliament, "was a trick you knew not of, and I assure you that I could not have done my business so soon without it, and possibly not at all." With the army wholeheartedly behind him, Monck was now in a position to dictate to Parliament. He ordered the seating of those members who had been driven out in 1648 at the time of the downfall of Charles I. He then ordered the dismissal of the old Parliament, the calling of a new one, and the appointment of a new Council of State to govern for the time being. Monck, as might have been expected, headed the new Council.

Sometime while these events were taking place—we do not know just when—Monck entered into direct communication with Charles. He made certain recommendations such as a plan for a general pardon, the guarantee of all land sales made during the Protectorate, and a promise of freedom to worship. The King accepted these proposals almost as Monck had laid them down.

On April 2, 1660, the new Parliament met. On May 1, it was voted to restore the King and on the 25th Charles landed at Dover. He was met by Monck with expressions of friendship and devotion. At Canterbury the following day Monck was knighted and awarded other honors. The follow-

ing July he was made Baron Monck of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Teyes, Earl of Torrington, and Duke of Albemarle. He also received a pension of £700 a year and the estate of New Hall in Essex. Monck used his influence with caution and seems generally to have been well liked. Although the remainder of the army was disbanded, his own regiment, the Coldstream Guards, was retained as the King's guard.

In 1665, despite the plague, Monck remained in London in his capacity as a military officer to maintain order. With the assistance of William Craven, he supervised the measures taken to check the spreading diseases.

During 1666 Monck again put to sea to fight in the war against the Dutch. Following a defeat in June, he won a great victory. News of the great fire brought him back to London where he was extremely valuable in restoring order in the city.

In 1667 Monck was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, but ill health shortly forced his return to New Hall where he died on January 3, 1670. An eyewitness recorded that he died "like a Roman general and soldier, standing almost up in his chair, his chamber open like a tent, and all his officers about him." The King took charge of the funeral, and Monck was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Thomas Grumble, Monck's chaplain, described him as "of a very comely personage, his countenance very manly and majestic, the whole fabric of his body very strong." Just before his death an Italian recorded that Monck was "of the middle size, of a stout and square-built make, of a complexion partly sanguine and partly phlegmatic . . .; his face is fair, but somewhat wrinkled with age; his hair is grey, and his features not particularly fine or noble."

Monck's wife was Anne Clarges, daughter of a London

blacksmith. In 1633 she had married Thomas Radford, a hat- and perfume-seller and afterwards a servant to Prince Charles. Although she was separated from him in 1649, there is no record of Radford's death before her marriage to Monck on January 23, 1653. Monck and his wife were the parents of two sons: Christopher, born August 14, 1653, who succeeded his father as the second Duke of Albemarle, and who died childless in Jamaica, in 1688, where he had served as governor-general; and George who died an infant. Monck's wife was described as "an extreme good woman," and in connection with the return of the King, "a happy instrument in this glorious work." She died less than a month after Monck and also was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Albemarle County in Carolina, created in 1663 and for a number of years the colony's leading section, but now abolished, was named for George Monck, Duke of Albemarle. The city of Albemarle in Stanly County, North Carolina, a county in Virginia, and one of the main streets of London also were named for him.

WILLIAM CRAVEN, EARL OF CRAVEN

1606-1697

William Craven, son of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London, was born in 1606. Young Craven is said to have attended Trinity College, Oxford, but at the age of sixteen he entered the service of the Prince of Orange and distinguished himself as a military officer. After his return to England he was knighted by Charles I in March, 1627. Shortly thereafter he was made Baron Craven of Hampsted-Marshall, Berkshire, and a short time later was named a member of the permanent council of war.

Craven was one of the commanders of the English forces sent to Germany early in 1632 in an attempt to return the King and Queen of Bohemia to the throne they had lost in the course of the Thirty Years War then in progress in Europe. The Queen of Bohemia was Elizabeth, daughter of James I, sister of Charles I, and grandmother of George I. Craven, who was eventually to spend most of his time in the service of the heroic Elizabeth, was at this point still able to return to England from time to time. In 1633 he was placed on the council of Wales and designated a Master of Arts by Trinity College. By 1637 he was again active in the service of the Queen of Bohemia and continued so for the next quarter century. He accompanied her two sons to Holland from England and into battle on the Lower Rhine. He and Prince Rupert, one of Elizabeth's sons, were captured, and Craven remained a prisoner for two years. When he was released he visited Queen Elizabeth at The Hague before going on to England. Later he returned and became a permanent member of her court. Craven was most generous with his personal fortune and had to a large extent financed the expedition which went to her assistance. When her pension was cut off by the English Parliament at the execution of Charles I, he seems to have contributed freely to her financial support. The Queen's daughter, Princess Sophia, (mother of George I) readily accepted Craven's aid while ungratefully ridiculing him.

During the civil war in England, Craven was equally generous toward Charles I; it has been estimated that he contributed as much as £50,000 to his cause. When the exiled Charles II was visited by the Queen of Bohemia and her daughters, Craven accompanied them. It was at this time that Craven is said to have offered his services to Charles against Parliament. He also undertook a number of missions

in the King's service and was later declared by Parliament to be an enemy of the Commonwealth. Much of his property in England was seized and sold but Combe Abbey, his beautiful home near Coventry, was spared and still stands. For a number of years Craven, although still at The Hague, tried to recover his property; many of his friends, taking his part, did all they could to save his estates. It was not until the return to power of Charles II, however, that Craven regained his property, but whether all was returned we do not know.

With Charles' return to England, Craven also crossed the Channel and was given many honors and high positions. He became lord lieutenant of Middlesex and Southwark, colonel of several regiments including the Coldstream Guards, a lieutenant general, and a member of the Privy Council; and he was created Viscount Craven of Uffington and Earl of Craven. It was he who arranged the return to England of the Queen of Bohemia and, when Charles offered his aunt no place to live, Craven made his own London house available to her. During nearly all of the remainder of Elizabeth's life she was his guest and he frequently accompanied her in her public appearances.

Many persons have since believed that Craven was privately married to the Queen of Bohemia, but no evidence to support this belief has ever found, not even so much as a rumor at the time. It was said then that Craven wished to marry the Queen's daughter, also named Elizabeth, who was only seven years younger than he. The Queen left her collection of portraits and her papers to Craven. The portraits still hang at Combe Abbey.

During the plague and the great fire in London in 1665 Craven was especially active. It was said that Craven's horse could smell a fire from a great distance and would immediately gallop off with him to the spot.



Carroll

After King Charles' death when James II came to the throne, Craven again became a member of the Privy Council and was appointed lieutenant general of the forces. He was in command of the Coldstream Guards on the night in December, 1688, when Dutch troops entered London in advance of the arrival of William and Mary. Only upon command of James himself did Craven instruct his men to depart. James fled to France and Craven's public life was at an end, although he continued to be quite active especially in helping to put out fires. He also spent much time in developing outstanding gardens at his various estates and at his London house.

During Craven's lifetime numerous volumes were dedicated to him and as a consequence of this slim evidence he is said to have been a "patron of letters." He was one of the early members of the Royal Society of London, founded in 1660 for the promotion of mathematical and physical science.

Craven died unmarried on April 9, 1697, the last of the eight original Lords Proprietors of Carolina. He was buried at Binley near Coventry, where his remains rest with those of his relatives in the vault of the church.

North Carolina's Craven County was named to honor Lord Proprietor William Craven.

JOHN BERKELEY, BARON BERKELEY OF STRATTON

c. 1607-1678

John Berkeley, son of Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruton, Somersetshire, and brother of Sir William Berkeley, was born probably early in 1607, having been baptized in February of that year. In 1623 he and William together en-

tered Queen's College, Oxford, the college which their father and two older brothers had attended.

When Berkeley was about thirty, King Charles I sent him as ambassador to Queen Christina of Sweden to propose a joint effort by the two rulers to return the Elector Palatine of the Holy Empire to the throne of Bohemia from which, as we have seen, he had been deposed. In July, 1637, Berkeley returned from Sweden and sometime later became an officer in the army raised for the purpose of fighting the Scots. In July, 1639, he was knighted at Berwick and in 1640 was seated as a member of Parliament representing Heytesbury, Wiltshire. Soon afterwards Berkeley was accused in Parliament of taking part in the conspiracy to sway the army's support from Parliament to the King. He was expelled from the House of Commons and imprisoned in the Tower of London. Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford, posted £10,000 bond for his release, however, and the early outbreak of fighting prevented further action against him. In 1642, with the rank of commissary-general, he was dispatched to Cornwall for service under Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Hopton. Berkeley won great honor for himself in May, 1643, when the forces supporting the King defeated the Earl of Stamford who, although then serving as a parliamentary general, later publicly supported Charles II. Berkeley now became commander-in-chief of all royalist forces in Devonshire which he managed to hold for a time, but in 1644 he suffered defeat while trying to halt a westward advance of the parliamentary forces. In 1645 he succeeded Sir Richard Grenville as colonel-general of Devonshire and Cornwall, but early the following year he was forced to surrender Exeter (though on honorable terms) where he had chosen to fight. He fled to Paris as a personal aid to the Queen with whom he seems

to have been a favorite. Upon the Queen's recommendation, Berkeley returned to England to use whatever influence he had in the King's behalf in working out terms with Cromwell and other leaders. In July, 1647, the King refused to accept a set of propositions submitted to settle the differences between the two groups trying to win control in England. In November the King took flight, escaping to the Isle to Wight in the company of Berkeley.

The King was soon taken into custody, however, whereupon Berkeley openly went to London to plead for his safety. Certain army officers received Berkeley coolly, and Parliament took action to try him as an enemy. With this turn of events he had no choice but to flee to Paris where he became temporary governor to James, Duke of York. In 1652 Berkeley took control of the Duke's finances and other affairs as well, it seems. He tried without success to arrange a financially desirable marriage for the Duke. Then, in spite of his failure on behalf of the Duke, Berkeley set about to make a suitable match for himself, but the Countess to whom he proposed marriage declined to accept him. It is said that Edward Hyde advised the Countess on this course inspiring in Berkeley a deep and abiding dislike.

For several years Berkeley served with the Duke of York in the fight against the Spanish in the Low Countries. In 1657 he accompanied the Duke on a tour of the Netherlands and in May, 1658, was named Baron Berkeley of Stratton, in Cornwall.

When Charles II returned to the throne, Berkeley came home to England and was at once placed on the staff of the admiralty. In 1661 he was appointed lord president of Connaught for life; with a deputy assigned to act for him in Ireland, however, Berkeley remained in London. In fairly rapid succession he was given other posts of honor and responsi-



Go Berkeley

bility: he became a member of the Privy Council, a master of the ordnance, and one of the committeemen of Tangier. Following two years in Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, Berkeley was appointed in 1675 one of England's three ambassadors extraordinary to the Congress of Nimeguen, a great peace congress called to end the wars which had involved most of Europe for years. Ill health forced his return home in 1677, where he died the following year. John, Lord Berkeley, was buried in the parish church of Twickenham near his brother, Sir William. Shortly after his death Berkeley's interest in Carolina was sold to John Archdale.

Berkeley had married Christian or Christiana Riccard, daughter of Sir Andrew Riccard, a wealthy London merchant. She had been married twice previously. At his death Berkeley left three sons, each of whom succeeded in turn to the title (which became extinct in 1773), and one daughter.

In addition to being one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, Berkeley was also a Proprietor of New Jersey which he and Sir George Carteret obtained from James, Duke of York, in 1664.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,
EARL OF SHAFTESBURY

1621-1683

Anthony Ashley Cooper, eldest son of John Cooper of Rockborne in Hampshire and Anne Ashley, daughter of Sir Anthony Ashley, was born in his grandfather Ashley's home at Wimborne St. Giles in Dorsetshire, on July 22, 1621. The following year his father was given the rank of baronet, which his son was soon to inherit. By the time young Cooper was ten both his parents were dead. He became the second

baronet and inherited large estates in four counties, plantations in Barbados, and an interest in a ship engaged in the Guinea trade.

In 1637 Cooper entered Exeter College, Oxford, but left early the next year to study law at Lincoln's Inn, London. He was chosen a member of Parliament in 1640, although not yet of age. In the contest between King and Parliament, Cooper was slow to take sides; by 1643, however, he supported the royal cause by raising a regiment of infantry and a troop of cavalry, both of which he commanded. He seems to have realized, nevertheless, that his own interests and eventually those of the King might best be served in other ways. Before long he was made sheriff and president of the King's council of war for Dorsetshire.

For reasons which are not fully known, Cooper suddenly gave up all of his appointments under the King and switched over to the side of Parliament. At the time, his explanation was that he felt King Charles' goals would lead to the downfall of both religion and government in England but his friends then (and historians later) have suspected there were other reasons.

Command of parliamentary forces in Dorsetshire was given to him in 1644, and he led his troops in a number of successful engagements during the next several months. In the late spring of 1646 his military service came to an end, and for the next seven years he occupied himself with private and local affairs. During the period he held a number of local political offices. In 1652 he was a member of a commission for the reform of the laws and the following year again became a member of Parliament as well as a member of Cromwell's council of state. Cooper was a moderate in Parliament and seems to have been able to prevent certain violent and harmful actions on the part of other members. He stood with

Cromwell so long as he appeared to be attempting to establish a genuine parliamentary government, but when he saw that Cromwell was determined to rule alone, Cooper broke away. When a new Parliament met in 1656, Cooper opposed Cromwell as head of a group of Presbyterians and republicans. He spoke frequently and well, so well, in fact, that he was accused of being in touch with the exiled King Charles in Paris. This charge Cooper denied, and being cleared by Parliament, he again took up the fight for the rights of that body.

When Monck's commissioners arrived in London, Cooper was one of those dealing with them. A little later he was one of eight members of the now-dissolved council of state assuring Monck of their cooperation. A few days later they gave Monck a commission as commander-in-chief of all forces in England and Scotland. Cooper, himself, held a commission to command the troops in London, which it was hoped would revolt, and he and two others secured a pledge of support for Parliament from the fleet. The complete return of power to Parliament was to be the first step in restoring the King. This now became Cooper's aim, for which he worked with all his might.

Cooper was one of a dozen men sent by Commons in the spring of 1660 to invite Charles to return. When the King returned to England, Cooper met him at Canterbury. At the suggestion of Monck, Cooper was made a member of the Privy Council.

At the coronation in April, 1661, Cooper was created Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles. (He took the name Ashley now instead of Cooper.) Lord Ashley was soon named Chancellor of the Exchequer and a lord of the treasury. Despite these honors, however, he vigorously opposed two of the leading measures favored by the King. A short while



Am: Ashley Cooper

later he switched again and was one of the five men very close to the throne. These five formed what was known as the "Cabal"—a word not previously used in the English language—the initial letter of the names of each forming the word, Ashley being second.

Lord Ashley supported the Dutch war and went along readily with many of Charles' schemes. For a number of years after his appointment in December, 1660, he served on the council for foreign plantations. After the grant of Carolina in 1663 he played a leading role in the management of the colony, and it was at his request in 1669 that Locke drew up the Fundamental Constitutions as a suggested basis for the government of the colony. Ashley was also among those to whom the Bahamas were given in 1670, and he still held property in Barbados and Guinea.

On April 23, 1672, Ashley was made Earl of Shaftesbury and Baron Cooper of Pawlett. Before winter he was Lord High Chancellor, a post which he filled with ability and without favoritism, although not without criticism. Shaftesbury's fall from power has been blamed on his fear, hatred, or dislike of the Duke of York, a Roman Catholic, who it appeared would succeed Charles as King. After leaving office, Shaftesbury became a very powerful leader of the opposition. He forced the downfall of one administration and the formation of a new one in which he, himself, became president of the council. He sought consistently to prevent Charles from restoring the Stuart's unconditional power. Shaftesbury was the author of the Habeas Corpus Act, that milestone of Anglo-Saxon practice whose provisions have been carried over into our law.

In opposition to the Duke of York, Shaftesbury is said to have entered into an agreement with the Duke of Monmouth to support the latter's far-fetched claim to the throne.

This action eventually led to Shaftesbury's arrest and imprisonment in the Tower of London. The jury before which he appeared refused to find any cause for holding him, however, and he was released on bail. While thus temporarily free, there was a change in the local administration and men who surely would convict him, guilty or not, came to power. Fearing for his life, Shaftesbury went into hiding and later fled the country. Reaching Amsterdam early in December, 1682, he found a welcome in the home of an English merchant. Before many weeks had passed, however, he fell ill. On January 21, 1683, the Earl of Shaftesbury died.

Shaftesbury, who had been married three times, was survived by an only son of the second marriage. This son, the second Earl of Shaftesbury, took over his father's share in Carolina.

The former Shaftesbury Precinct in old Albemarle County was named to honor the Lord Proprietor.

SIR GEORGE CARTERET

c. 1615-1680

George Carteret was the son of Helier de Carteret of St. Ouen, Isle of Jersey, whose home, dating from the thirteenth century, is still standing. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but his parents—his mother was Elizabeth Dumaresq—were married in 1608. In 1642 the inhabitants of Jersey complained that George, acting as governor in the absence of his uncle, Sir Philip de Carteret, was too young for such a position.

Carteret's education seems to have been brief. As might have been expected of a young man living on one of the Channel Islands, he went to sea quite early. In 1632 he is

listed as a lieutenant of the ship *Convertive*. Ten years later he was captain of a ship and in turn commanded a number of vessels in the royal navy. In 1637 he served as second in command under William Rainborrow in an expedition against the Salé pirates of North Africa. He reached the rank of comptroller of the navy two years later and in 1642 was selected for the post of vice admiral to Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Warwick, but other commands from the King prevented his acceptance.

When the civil war began in England he attempted to raise troops in Cornwall, but was persuaded instead to supply arms and ammunition for the King's followers in the west of England. Using his own credit and influence, he supplied munitions not only for these forces, but those holding the fortresses of the Channel Islands as well.

In 1643 Carteret inherited the position of bailiff of the Island of Jersey and shortly afterward was appointed lieutenant governor by the King. From Jersey he conducted an active privateering war against ships supplying the armed forces of Parliament. He was, of course, declared a pirate and a law was passed to cancel all the commissions granted by him. Later he was excluded from pardon in treaties made with the King.

Jersey became the home of many of those loyal to the King who had been forced to flee in 1646. Prince Charles landed in the spring of that year and rewarded Carteret by creating him knight and baronet. At one time Carteret even moved his own family out of their house to make room for Charles and his friends. Carteret's unselfishness won the gratitude of both Charles and the Duke of York. "Carteret," Charles later wrote, "I will add this to you under my own hand that I can never forget the good services you have done to my father and to me and if God bless me you shall find I do remember them

to the advantage of you and yours; and for this you have the word of your very loving friend Charles R."

Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, spent two years in Jersey as Carteret's guest. "He was truly a worthy and most excellent person," Hyde recorded, "of extraordinary merit towards the crown and nation of England; the most generous man in kindness, and the most dexterous man in business ever known; and a most prudent and skilful lieutenant-governor, who reduced Jersey not with greater skill and discretion than he kept it. And besides those other parts of honesty and discretion, undoubtedly as good, if not the best seaman of England."

When Charles returned for a second visit to Jersey in 1649 and 1650, he granted to Carteret "a certain island and adjacent islets in America in perpetual inheritance, to be . . . held at an annual rent of £6 a year to the crown." Charles later followed this pattern of granting land in America to reward his friends. In this instance he was rewarding the man who, on the Island of Jersey immediately after the execution of Charles I, proclaimed him Charles II.

A parliamentary army landed in Jersey in 1651. Carteret, determined to make his the last royal stronghold to surrender, shut himself up in Elizabeth Castle with a garrison of 340 men. They held fast for three months in the face of the attacks of Cromwell's forces. Finally, powerful artillery was brought up and from a neighboring height poured forth on Carteret's castle. In December he was forced to surrender, but he and his men were allowed to make an honorable departure. Carteret joined the royal family in France.

In 1660, when the King was restored to his throne, Carteret became a member of the Privy Council and treasurer of the navy. He also occupied the post of vice chamberlain



GEORGE

of the household, a position to which he had been appointed by Prince Charles in 1647.

In 1661 Carteret was elected a member of the House of Commons for Portsmouth. As treasurer of the navy, however, he was most active. His personal credit enabled him to borrow £280,000 in 1665, during the plague, to keep the fleet abroad. Two years later difficulties stemming from the Dutch war forced him to relinquish his post for one as deputy treasurer of Ireland. Commissioners appointed for the purpose of investigating accounts of the navy had discovered evidence of serious errors there during the war, although their report found no fault with Carteret. The House of Commons, nevertheless, by a vote of 100 to 97 found him guilty of a misdemeanor and took the post from him.

A few years later, in spite of this setback, Carteret became one of the commissioners of the admiralty, a member of the Tangiers committee, and a member of the committee of trade and plantations. In addition to holding these posts, he was one of the early supporters of the Hudson's Bay Company. He and John, Lord Berkeley, were Proprietors of New Jersey which, as we have seen, was given to them in 1664.

Carteret's death, which occurred two days after papers had been prepared raising him to the peerage, was announced in the *London Gazette* on January 14, 1680. He was reported to have been "near eighty years old." Shortly afterwards Charles granted the same honor planned for Carteret to his widow, who was his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip de Carteret. Their oldest son had been drowned in fighting the Dutch in 1672, leaving his son, George, to become Baron Carteret of Hawnes on October 14, 1681. This Sir George Carteret inherited his grandfather's share in Carolina. He married Lady Grace Granville of the family of

Sir Richard Grenville who visited Roanoke Island and the coast of Carolina several times in the sixteenth century.

When the other shares of Carolina were purchased by the crown in 1729, Carteret's heir demanded and was assigned a large tract of land which came to be known as "Granville's Grant," or the Granville District.

North Carolina's Carteret and Granville counties were named for this family.

SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY

1606-1677

William Berkeley, son of Sir Maurice Berkeley and brother of John Berkeley, was born probably in Bruton, Somersetshire, in 1606. He attended Queen's College, Oxford, and in 1629 received the degree of Master of Arts from Merton College. As a very young man he was popular in court circles where quite soon he became a trusted adviser to Charles I. During the same period he was also considered to be a playwright of some ability. *The Lost Lady* was published in 1638, and an unpublished play, "Cornelia," is believed to have come from his pen. He was knighted at Berwick on July 29, 1639.

On August 9, 1641, Berkeley was commissioned governor of Virginia, an office which he assumed the following year and held for nearly thirty-five years. At the outset he appears to have been an able governor, having established peace between the opposing groups he found on his arrival. He permitted the general assembly to act as a final court of appeal even where the general court over which he presided had previously tried the case. The new governor encouraged the people to grow a variety of crops and set an example by

growing flax, cotton, and rice on his own lands. As were so many Virginians of the period, he was especially interested in producing silk, and in one year sent 300 pounds of it as a gift to the King. To encourage manufacturing he set up his own looms to weave material for clothes for his own family and for his slaves.

Berkeley encouraged and directed attempts to explore the surrounding country and to find an easy route through the mountains into the western country. In 1644, following the second great Indian massacre of the whites in Virginia, he raised a small force which he led to the frontier where the Indians were completely subdued. The peace with them which followed lasted for more than thirty years. Because of Berkeley's advance preparation, the colonists were also able to halt a threatened invasion of Virginia from the sea by the Dutch in 1665.

During the early years of his administration Berkeley vigorously opposed the Quakers and Puritans. In later years he was equally outspoken against education. Referring to Virginia, he said, "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best governments. God keep us from both."

When the civil war began in England, Berkeley was firm in his opposition to Parliament and exerted his influence on the English Cavaliers to get them to come to Virginia. The colony also became a haven for the persecuted clergy of the homeland. Berkeley's expression of fury at the execution of Charles I caused Parliament to call for his submission to its authority, but the Virginia governor refused. A small Commonwealth fleet sent to the colony was met with force, with Virginia surrendering only after a compromise had been



Will Berkeley

reached. Berkeley was allowed to remain on his own plantation as a private person.

After Charles II returned to the throne, Berkeley visited England briefly. When he sailed for Virginia again he went not only as governor of that colony, but also as one of the eight Proprietors of Carolina. He was instructed by the other Proprietors to take charge of their business in the proprietary, including the appointing of a governor and council, the granting of land, and the collecting of rents. In October, 1664, he selected William Drummond as governor of the County of Albemarle which had been created in Carolina.

After Berkeley's return from England he showed himself to be quite a different governor than formerly. His administration was no longer the efficient organization of old, and the general assembly did his bidding in abject fashion. There had been no election for Burgesses for a long time and through the governor's power to appoint officials, formerly independent county governments fell under his control as did also the council and general court of the colony. Other important causes of discontent developed. There was a serious Indian uprising and the people soon took up arms against Berkeley's government. The rebellion forced Berkeley to flee to the Eastern Shore of the colony. It was not until the death of Bacon, the rebels' leader, in 1676, that Berkeley was able to return to his office. He set out on a program of reprisal, executing many former rebels, and taking over their property in such ruthless fashion as to cause the English government to take steps to remove him from office. King Charles is credited with remarking of Berkeley that "the old fool has killed more people in that naked country than I have done for the murder of my father." Berkeley eventually gave up his office and in 1676 returned to England where he died on July 9, 1677. He is buried at Twickenham near

the grave of William Tryon, a governor of North Carolina a century later, who was also faced with rebellion in the colony which he governed.

Berkeley's wife was Frances Culpeper, widow of Samuel Stephens, governor of Carolina from 1667 to 1669. She received her husband's share in Carolina at his death.

SIR JOHN COLLETON

1608-1666

John Colleton, the son of Peter Colleton and his wife, Ursula Hull, was born in 1608, probably in the west of England since his father was sheriff of Exeter in Devonshire ten years later. During the civil war he served faithfully on the side of the King, first as a captain of infantry and later as a colonel. Sir John Berkeley authorized Colleton to enlist a regiment for the former's army in the west, a task which Colleton accomplished in ten days. He spent £40,000 of his own fortune as well in the royal cause.

Probably late in 1650 or early in 1651 Colleton, described as "a man of considerable wealth and influence," journeyed to the Island of Barbados in the West Indies. He won the confidence of the governor of that colony, Francis Willoughby, Lord of Parham, who confided in him concerning many of the problems facing the governor. Colleton appears to have returned to London for a brief time in 1652, but was soon back in Barbados where he continued active in behalf of the King. He is described by various persons as a "merchant and promoter," "a Barbadian financier," and simply as "a planter." The latter appellation would appear to be most accurate, but at any rate Colleton held a high position in the government of the island where, in 1658, he occupied

a "judicial office." He was related to Sir Thomas Modyford, at one time governor of the island, to whom George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, also was related. Several members of the Colleton family were prominent in the early history of Barbados.

About the time Charles II regained his throne, Colleton returned to England, never again to visit Barbados. Upon his departure his property on the island was taken over by Colleton's son, James, who married Ann, daughter of James Kendall, governor of the island. Meanwhile, John Berkeley presented a "memorial" to the King in favor of Colleton, and in February, 1661, he was knighted along with a dozen other men, including John Yeamans who took an early part in the settlement of Carolina and who also had lived in Barbados. Colleton, who had been made a member of the very important Council for Foreign Plantations of which Berkeley was president, was now appointed to membership in the Royal African Company.

The idea of obtaining a grant from the King for the region lying south of Virginia seems to have occurred first to Colleton. It is likely that he had heard attractive accounts of this extensive unoccupied region from captains who had sailed their ships along the coast and noticed the rivers and sounds and inviting shore with tall cedars growing at many places very near the ocean. Their accounts would have interested a Barbadian planter such as Colleton whose plantations were being crowded out by large sugar growers. After the grant of Carolina was made in 1663 to the eight Lords Proprietors, Colleton appears to have taken a sincere interest in the territory, attending meetings of the Proprietors regularly.

A grant for "the island heretofore called Carlyle Island

now Colleton Island lyeing neare the mouth of Chowane now Albemarle river" was made to Sir John Colleton in September, 1663. The name of this island in Kitty Hawk Bay, west of the Wright Memorial, became transformed to Collington Island with the passage of time.

Thomas Woodward, surveyor of Albemarle in 1665, addressed a letter to Colleton "neere St. Jameses, London," where he apparently was then living. The next year, 1666, he died—the first of the original Lords Proprietors to be taken by death.

On November 19, 1634, Colleton had married Katherine, daughter of William Amy of Exton, Devonshire. They had four sons, Peter, Thomas, John, and James, and one daughter. Colleton's share in Carolina passed to his eldest son, Peter, at his death.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Colleton". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. The "J" is large and loops around the "C". The "n" is small and tucked under the "J". The "C" is large and loops around the "o". The "l" is tall and loops around the "e". The "t" is tall and loops around the "o". The "o" is small and tucked under the "t". The "n" is small and tucked under the "t".

CHAPTER IV

Biographies of the Later Proprietors

AMY, THOMAS (died 1704), probably was a relative by marriage of original Lord Proprietor Sir John Colleton. In 1634 Colleton married Katherine, daughter of William Amy of Exton, Devonshire. The Amy family may have been related to Hugh L'Amy, one of the French Huguenot leaders interested in Carolana colonization under the Sir Robert Heath grant of 1629.

Four of the Proprietors, among them Sir Peter Colleton, purchased the original Sir William Berkeley share from his widow in 1683 and conveyed it to Thomas Amy in trust for themselves. (At Amy's death this share was claimed by his son, Thomas, Jr., who, at his death in 1707, left it to his sisters, Elizabeth Amy Moore and Ann Amy Trott.) Amy also was concerned with Seth Sothel's share in Carolina. At Sothel's death in 1694, his share was claimed by the other Proprietors who assigned it to Amy. In 1700 Amy conveyed this share to his daughter, Ann, and her husband, Nicholas Trott. Sothel heirs in England, however, also claimed it, and they sold their interest to Hugh Watson in trust for James and Henry Bertie.

Little is known of Amy's life. In 1682 he was described as a London "drugster" when the Lord Mayor appointed him to examine lists of the livery companies, and in 1700 he is mentioned as one of the "chief managers" of the Bahama Islands for the Proprietors of that territory.

AMY, THOMAS, JR. (died 1707), claimed the Sir William Berkeley share in Carolina which was in his father's

hands when he died in 1704. Young Amy died within three years before perfecting his claim, which he left to his sisters, Elizabeth and Ann. The question of their ownership had not been settled when the charter was sold to the crown in 1729, and their names, together with other doubtful claimants, appears in the record of those taking part in the sale.

ARCHDALE, JOHN (1642?-1717), of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, purchased (in the name of his son, Thomas) the share of John, Lord Berkeley, one of the original Lords Proprietors, after his death in 1678. In 1705, after the younger Archdale had come of age and sold his Carolina share, John Archdale purchased the former William Berkeley share which had been conveyed to Thomas Amy in trust for four of the other Proprietors. Archdale was in Maine as an agent for the government during the period 1664-1666. Maine at that time was owned by the Gorges family to whom Archdale was related by marriage. It is interesting to note that a member of this family, Edward Gorges, had been among the explorers of the Roanoke area in the sixteenth century. Some time between 1673 and 1681 Archdale came under the influence of George Fox and became a Quaker. In 1682 he accepted an appointment as collector of rents in Carolina and arrived in Albemarle the following year. Archdale served as governor from 1694 to 1696, during which period the colony enjoyed an unusually good government. Returning to England in 1698, Archdale was elected to Parliament but was denied a seat when he refused to take an oath. In London in 1707 a small book, *A New Description of That Fertile and Pleasant Province of Carolina*, by John Archdale, was published. The following year his share in Carolina was transferred to his daughter,

Mary, and her husband, John Danson. Archdale died in England on July 4, 1717, survived by several children, some of whom lived in North Carolina.

A town laid off on Archdale property in Pasquotank Precinct in 1708 was to be known as Low Wickham, a combination of the name of Archdale's son-in-law and daughter, Emanuel and Ann Lowe, and the name of the family home in England, Wycombe Abbey in High Wycombe. Although the town did not develop, it is possible that Archdale's humor in naming it was recognized by his contemporaries.

ARCHDALE, THOMAS (1676-1711), owned the original Carolina share of John, Lord Berkeley, which his father, John Archdale, purchased in his name after the death of the original Proprietor in 1678. Young Archdale sold his share in 1696 to Joseph Blake. Following his education at Wadham College, Oxford, Archdale and a servant were licensed to travel in Holland in 1703. He is buried in the church at High Wycombe, where the Archdale family lived. As a youth, while his father was governor of Albemarle, Archdale lived in Carolina.

ASHLEY, MAURICE (1675-1726), son of Anthony Ashley Cooper, second Earl of Shaftesbury, and younger brother of the third Earl, represented his brother at meetings of the Lords Proprietors after the death of their father in 1699. The elder brother actually inherited the share in Carolina, but ill health and other interests prevented his taking any active part in its management. Maurice Ashley acquired the share in his own right after his brother's death in 1713, and in 1725 sold it to Sir John Tyrrell. From 1709, or earlier,

until about 1724 Ashley was the representative of Joseph Blake, Jr., a minor who had inherited another Carolina share. Ashley married Catharine, daughter of William Popple, but they had no children.

BERKELEY, FRANCES (1634- after 1690), was born Frances Culpeper, probably in Jamestown, Virginia. In 1652 she married Samuel Stephens of Warwick County who, in 1662, was "commander of the southern plantation" which may have been located in what became Albemarle County. In any case he was governor of Albemarle from 1667 until 1669. Stephens died before March 7, 1670. In the following June his widow married Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia and, of course, one of the original Lords Proprietors of Carolina. As wife of the governor, Lady Frances was involved in the troubles connected with Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia. When Berkeley died in 1677, his widow inherited his proprietary share in Carolina as well as Roanoke Island, which he owned. In 1679 she was in England to collect some money due her late husband, and upon her return to Virginia the following year married Philip Ludwell. Her third husband became Governor of Carolina with headquarters in Charleston. Lady Frances, therefore, has the distinction of having been in succession the wife of the governors of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina. Her share in Carolina was purchased for £300 in December, 1683, by four of the other Proprietors (Monck, Craven, Carteret, and Peter Colleton). She is buried in the churchyard at Jamestown.

BERTIE, EDWARD (1696-1733), second son of James Bertie and grandson of the Earl of Abingdon, was a gradu-

ate of Christ Church, Oxford. An attorney, he was a member of Gray's Inn and was one of the four persons to whom his father conveyed his Carolina share in trust in 1728. The elder Bertie apparently took this means of turning over his interests to a group of qualified men who would drive the best bargain in his behalf when the Carolina charter was sold to the crown. In 1725 the Lords Proprietors appointed Edward Bertie Secretary and Registrar of South Carolina.

BERTIE, HENRY (1675-1735), was the third son of James Bertie, first Earl of Abingdon. At different times the Hon. Henry Bertie had an interest in two shares of Carolina. The heirs of Seth Sothel sold their claim to the Edward Hyde share to Hugh Watson in trust for young James and Henry Bertie; this share was later assigned to James alone. Watson also acquired the original Sir William Berkeley share from the Dansons in the name of the two Bertie brothers, and this one was subsequently allotted to Henry alone. In 1708 Henry Bertie married Arabella Susanna Hamilton, daughter of Hugh Hamilton, first Baron Hamilton of Glenawley, and widow of Marcus Trevor, third Viscount Dungannon, but she died before the end of the year. He later married Mary, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Peregrine Bertie, son of Montague Bertie, second Earl of Lindsey, and widow of Anthony Henly. They had one child, a daughter, who married her first cousin, Charles Bertie. Henry Bertie continued to hold his Carolina share until it was sold to the crown.

BERTIE, JAMES (1673-1735), was the second son of James Bertie, first Earl of Abingdon. As we have seen, Henry

Bertie and his brother, James, were joint owners of shares in Carolina for a time, and later each became sole owner of a single share. James Bertie represented the County of Middlesex in Parliament for a number of years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Willoughby, seventh Lord Willoughby of Parham. They were the parents of fourteen children. Their second son, Edward, was one of the four persons to whom Bertie conveyed his Carolina share in trust in 1728.

For a time James Bertie represented Henry and Charles Noel Somerset, the minor sons of the late Duke of Beaufort, at meetings of the Lords Proprietors.

BLAKE, JOSEPH (1645?-1700) member of a Somerset family, purchased the original John, Lord Berkeley's share in Carolina in 1696 from Thomas Archdale. One Joseph Blake, perhaps this one, was educated at Wadham College (as was Thomas Archdale), which he entered in 1662 at the age of 17. It is probable that Blake was a nephew of John Archdale. He came to South Carolina in 1683 when his father, Benjamin (brother of the famous admiral, Robert Blake), led a group of Dissenters to settle there. Blake was a prominent South Carolina planter, served the Archdale interests there as a deputy, and was governor of the colony in 1694-1695 and 1696-1700. In 1695 he purchased land in Charleston which he gave to the Presbyterian Church. His first wife, whom he apparently married in England, was Deborah Morton, daughter of the first Landgrave Joseph Morton, but they had no children. In December, 1698, he married secondly, Elizabeth Axtell, the widow of Francis Turgis and daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, formerly a London merchant before his removal to South Carolina. At the time of his

death, Blake and his second wife were the parents of a daughter, Rebecca. However a son, Joseph Blake, Jr., was born posthumously. Blake's will, dated December 27, 1699, left his "Propriety to y^e one eighth part of y^e Province of Carolina" to his daughter, but reference was made to the expected second child. Since the son was born before the will was proved in court, the Carolina share went to him instead.

BLAKE, JOSEPH, JR. (1700-1751), who inherited his father's share in Carolina in 1700, was a Proprietor at the time the Charter was sold to the crown. As his guardian, his mother appointed Maurice Ashley in 1709 or earlier to represent him at meetings of the Lords Proprietors. Ashley continued to serve in this capacity until Blake came of age. Young Blake was a member of the Council in South Carolina in 1724. He lived at Newington and became one of the wealthiest men in the colony.

CARTERET, GEORGE, Baron Carteret of Hawnes (1667-1695), inherited his grandfather's share in Carolina in 1680. He served in the House of Lords and voted with the Whigs. He married Grace Grenville, daughter of John Grenville, first Earl of Bath, who was also one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. He was succeeded by his son, John.

CARTERET, JOHN, Earl Granville (1690-1763), came into possession of the Carteret interest in Carolina in 1695 at the death of his father, George, first Baron Carteret. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church,

Oxford, where he was a good student in Greek, Latin, and philosophy. He took his seat in the House of Lords in 1711 and became a champion of the Protestant succession. He was lord lieutenant of Devonshire in 1716-1721 and of Ireland in 1724-1730. Between these two periods, during Walpole's administration, he was a Secretary of State. Carteret was a favorite of George I and George II, partly because of his ability to speak German. In 1744, at his mother's death, he became Earl of Granville. From 1751 until his death he was President of the Council.

Carteret was the only one of the Lords Proprietors unwilling to sell his share in Carolina to the crown in 1729. As a result, a portion of Carolina, known as the Granville District or the "Granville Grant," was laid off for him along the North Carolina-Virginia line.

CARTERET, ROBERT, Earl of Granville (1721-1776), became heir to his father's share in Carolina at the latter's death in 1763. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and was a member of Parliament for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, from 1744 to 1747. He held a local office on the Isle of Jersey from 1763 until his death. He married a woman, said to be French, named Elizabeth, whose last name is not now known. Since Carteret left no children, the title became extinct at his death. A contemporary described him as "rather deficient in his intellects," and he is said to have associated with an undesirable class of people. His father disowned him, we are told, at the time of his marriage.

CLAYTON, ALEXIUS (died 1743), one of four persons to whom James Bertie conveyed his Carolina share in trust in 1728, was the eighth and last child, all sons, of the Rev.

James Clayton, who died in 1705. His mother was Catherine James. The Claytons were of an old Yorkshire family. Alexius became an attorney and Deputy Steward of Westminster, and was a member of the Middle Temple. At his death he was survived by a daughter, Mary, who married first, Thomas Bowser, and after his death, Thomas Purchas.

COLLETON, JOHN (1669-1754), of Exmouth, Devonshire, inherited the Colleton share in Carolina in 1679 at the death of his father. Until he came of age he was represented at meetings of the Proprietors by William Thornburgh. For a short time after 1714 Sir John Colleton lived in South Carolina, but in 1726 he divided his estates, slaves, and other property there between his two sons, John and Peter. At one time a John Colleton, presumably this man, was the sixth wealthiest citizen of Exeter where he was a merchant. Colleton married Elizabeth, daughter of John Snell. They had three sons, all of whom died before their father, and he was succeeded by a grandson. John Colleton was a Carolina Proprietor at the time of the sale of the colony to the crown.

COLLETON, PETER (1635-1679), inherited his father's share in Carolina at the death of the original Lord Proprietor, Sir John Colleton, in 1666. For a time Sir Peter represented Bossiney, Cornwall, in Parliament. He married Elizabeth Leslie of Barbados, the widow of William Johnston, and they had a son and a daughter. Colleton was a member of the Royal African Company, interested in a Barbados colony, and active in the affairs of Carolina.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, second Earl of Shaftesbury (1652-1699), inherited a share in Carolina from his father, one of the original Lords Proprietors. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and served in Parliament from 1670 until 1683. He was vice admiral of Dorset in 1679 and again from 1685 until his death. His wife was Dorothy Manners, daughter of the Earl of Rutland, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son who bore his name.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, third Earl of Shaftesbury (1671-1713), inherited the family share in Carolina in 1699 at the death of his father. Cooper was a noted philosopher, and his writings were collected and published as *Characteristicks of Men* in 1711. In poor health for much of his life and especially after 1698, he was represented by his brother, Maurice Ashley, at meetings of the Carolina Proprietors. Cooper was nevertheless an active member of Parliament and held office in the County of Dorset. He was survived by an only son who became the fourth Earl of Shaftesbury, but his share in Carolina was acquired by his brother, Maurice.

COTTON, JOHN, owned the original Anthony Ashley Cooper share in Carolina in 1729 when the charter was surrendered to the crown. Cotton, who lived in East Barnet near London, was an attorney and a member of the Middle Temple. He acquired his Carolina share in 1727 from his son-in-law, Sir John Tyrrell, who had purchased it in 1725 and vested it in Archibald Hutcheson in trust for Cotton.

CRAVEN, WILLIAM, second Lord Craven (1668-1711), was a distant cousin and successor of the original Lord Proprietor of the same name. He inherited the Proprietor's interest in Carolina in 1697 and took his seat in the House of Lords at that time. He became lord lieutenant of Berkshire in 1702. In 1706 he was granted the degree of Doctor of Civil Law by Oxford University. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Humberston Skipwith, in 1697, and they were the parents of three sons.

CRAVEN, WILLIAM, third Lord Craven (1700-1739), inherited his father's share in Carolina in 1711 which he held until 1729 when it was sold to the crown. Fulwar Skipwith, perhaps an uncle, signed documents on Carolina matters as the representative of Craven from as early as 1712 until 1716. Craven was educated at Rugby and at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1739 he was governor of a foundling hospital. In 1721 he married Anne, daughter of Frederick Tilney, who died four years later. Lord Craven, who never remarried, was survived by an only daughter.

DANSON, JOHN (died about 1724), married Mary, daughter of John Archdale. In 1708 Archdale deeded his Carolina share to Danson and his wife. The earliest document known to have been signed by Danson as a Proprietor is dated December 9, 1708, and he is last mentioned as a Proprietor in a document of November 28, 1723. In May, 1709, he was commissioned to be Receiver General of Carolina by the other Lords Proprietors. Property purchased in Pasquotank Precinct by Archdale in 1696 in the name of John and Mary Danson was called Danson's Manor, although the Dansons never visited it.

DANSON, MARY ARCHDALE, was the daughter of John Archdale who deeded his Carolina share to her and her husband, John Danson, in 1708. In the records concerning the sale of the charter to the crown in 1729, Mary Danson is described as a widow living in the Parish of St. Andrews, Holbourne, in the County of Middlesex, London. Her interest in scientific matters is suggested by a report, "An Account of Animals and Shells Sent from Carolina to Mr. James Petiver, F.R.S.," published in the May, 1705, *Philosophical Transactions*, in which it is stated that she gave the writer the first and largest shell of a particular kind which he described.

GRENVILLE, JOHN, Earl of Bath (1628-1701), was declared heir of the Monck estate after lengthy court action following the death of his kinsman, the second Duke of Albemarle in 1688. He was a native of Cornwall, an army officer, and governor at various times of several small islands off the English coast. As a kinsman of George Monck, first Duke of Albemarle, Grenville was employed at different times in the negotiations looking towards the return of King Charles II from exile. He afterwards held a number of posts in the King's household and received several honors for the work he did. In 1661 he was created Earl of Bath and Baron Granville.* During the Dutch invasions in 1666 and 1667 Grenville organized the militia in Devonshire and Cornwall and, as a military engineer, strengthened and enlarged the fortifications at Plymouth. At the death of Charles II he was one of the few people permitted to remain in the room to witness the deathbed scene. As a Protestant, Grenville was at

* For an explanation of the two spellings, "Grenville" and "Granville" see the note on page 7.

first out of favor with King James II but later was restored to his position at court. Although initially slow in acting, he declared himself in favor of William and Mary whose accession to the throne in 1688 did not prejudice Grenville's situation. Near the end of his life Grenville willingly gave up a number of his positions, among them that of lord lieutenant of Cornwall and Devonshire, but continued to hope that he would be named Duke of Albemarle, since the court decision in 1694 had declared him the heir of the Monck estates. In this aspiration, however, he was disappointed and at his death it was discovered that he was really quite poor. Grenville's oldest son, who succeeded him as the second earl, killed himself within two weeks because, it was said at the time, of his disappointment over his small inheritance. The second son, John, then succeeded to the title and property. A daughter of the first earl, Grace (1654-1744), was the wife of Sir George Carteret upon whose death she became Viscountess Carteret in addition to her title as Countess Granville.

GRENVILLE, JOHN, Baron Granville (1665-1707), acquired his father's share in Carolina after the death of his father and older brother in 1701. He was born in London and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. At various times between 1685 and 1703 Grenville represented several cities in Parliament. He became a lieutenant general, privy councillor, and lord lieutenant of Cornwall. Grenville married Rebecca Child, widow of Charles Somerset. They had no children, but her son by her first marriage inherited the Grenville Carolina interest through his mother.

GRENVILLE, REBECCA CHILD SOMERSET (1666-1712), inherited the Carolina interest of her second husband, John Grenville, Baron Granville, when he died in 1707 without children. She was the daughter of Sir Josiah Child of Wanstead, a noted merchant and governor of the East India Company, and the widow of Charles Somerset, son and heir of the Duke of Beaufort whom she married in 1682 but who died before his father. She afterwards married John Grenville, and gaining the Grenville Carolina interest at his death, she immediately transferred it to Henry Somerset, her son by her first husband, who had become the Duke of Beaufort. Lady Granville died suddenly while playing cards with the Duchess of Ormonde at Richmond, near London.

HORSEY, SAMUEL (died 1738), was one of the four persons to whom James Bertie conveyed his Carolina share in trust in 1728. In documents drawn up in connection with the sale of the charter to the crown the following year, Horsey is described as being "of Mortlake, Surry," but died suddenly on August 17, 1738, at Whitehall, one of the government buildings in London. In 1702 and 1703 he is described as being a lieutenant of Foot Guards and of Horse Guards, respectively. By 1722 he was a lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Troop of Horse Guards, so we may assume that he was a professional soldier. It was reported in 1729 that Horsey resigned his commission in 1722 in expectation of an appointment in the government of South Carolina, and that he then "applied himself to the knowledge of the affairs of the Province for several years." In 1726 the Lords Proprietors appointed him governor of South Carolina, but a year later the crown had not approved this action. After the surrender of the charter he was still seeking appointment to that post.

Horsey stated that he was "the first proposer of the surrender of Carolina to H. M., and procured a petition to be signed by six of the Lords Proprietors to the King for that purpose. After which he did by the mediation of the Earl of Westmoreland negotiate and settle the terms of the said surrender." He is said to have "been at great pains and expence in carrying on and effecting this agreement which is allowed to be a very beneficial one to the publick." Horsey was one of the Trustees named in the Act of Parliament for executing the surrender of the charter.

Horsey's ambition to be governor of South Carolina was not realized, but the *Gentleman's Magazine* published in London in September, 1732, reported that he had been "elected Governor at a General Court of the York-Building Company."

At various times Horsey was occupied with a variety of projects. One of them was the making of perfumed toilet soap and shaving soap. These he tried to market in the West Indies, but his prices were too high to compete successfully with Castile soaps.

HUTCHESON, ARCHIBALD (died 1740), took over the original Cooper share from Sir John Tyrrell in 1727 and held it in trust for John Cotton. Hutcheson was an attorney with wide experience. In 1688 he had been appointed attorney general of the Leeward Islands, and he continued active in affairs concerning them at least until 1701. In 1691 he took part in a military expedition from Barbados to Guadeloupe. About this time he was accused of using "disloyal language" about King William and of being "a confirmed Jacobite." In 1714, nevertheless, he was appointed a member of the Board of Trade. Hutcheson was the author

of a number of published works, among them *Some Calculations and Remarks Relating to the Present State of the Publick Debts and Funds* (1718) and *A Collection of Treatises Relating to the National Debts and Funds* (1721).

Samuel Horsey accused Hutcheson of being "the occasion of many difficulties, which obstructed the agreement [to surrender the Carolina charter to the crown] for some time."

HYDE, HENRY, second Earl of Clarendon (1638-1709), succeeded his father as a Proprietor of Carolina at the latter's death in 1674. His interest in Carolina must have been slight, however, for about 1677 he sold his proprietary rights to Seth Sothel. Hyde was a member of Parliament from 1661 until 1674, and in 1680, through the influence of his brother-in-law, the Duke of York, he became a member of the Privy Council. His opposition to William and Mary resulted in his imprisonment in the Tower of London in 1690 for several months. He was released on bail and spent the remainder of his days in the country. His son Edward (1661-1724), who succeeded him, was governor of New York and New Jersey during the period 1701-1708.

MONCK, CHRISTOPHER, second Duke of Albemarle (1653-1688), was the only surviving son of George Monck, one of the original Lords Proprietors. He succeeded his father at the latter's death in 1670. In 1673 he was appointed colonel of an infantry regiment, and two years later became a member of the Privy Council and lord lieutenant of Devonshire and Essex. He was designated chancellor of Cambridge University and a member of the Board of Trade and Foreign Plantations in 1682. Late in 1687 Monck was made governor-

general of Jamaica where he died early in the fall of the following year. His wife was the daughter of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, but there were no children. After a lengthy court hearing the estate was given to his kinsman, John Grenville, Earl of Bath.

MOORE, ELIZABETH AMY, was the daughter of Thomas Amy and sister of Thomas, Jr., and Ann Amy Trott. The Amys were probably related to the Colletons as the original Lord Proprietor, Sir John Colleton, was married to Katherine, daughter of William Amy, of Exton, Devonshire. Elizabeth and her sister claimed the share of their brother at his death in 1707. In 1729, at the time of the sale of the charter to the crown, she was described simply as a widow living in London.

SMITH, HENRY, was one of the four persons to whom James Bertie conveyed his Carolina share in trust in 1728. On the occasion of the surrender of the charter in 1729, he is described as being of Caversham, Oxfordshire. There are numerous references to persons named Smith in the records of the time, and it is impossible to determine which of them was the holder of the Carolina share.

SOMERSET, HENRY, second Duke of Beaufort (1684-1714), acquired the original Monck share in Carolina from his mother whose second husband was John Grenville, Lord Granville. His father, Charles Somerset, Marquis of Worcester died in 1698. Young Henry succeeded his grandfather, the first Duke of Beaufort. Since his stepfather left no children,

the latter's share in Carolina was immediately transferred to the young Duke by his mother. As a youth he became acquainted with Queen Anne at Oxford, and in 1705 he took his seat in the House of Lords. He later became lord lieutenant of Hampshire, of Gloucestershire, and of the cities of Bristol and Gloucester. In 1712 he was made a Knight of the Garter. By his second wife, Rachel, daughter of Wriothesley Baptist Noel, Earl of Gainsboro, he had three sons, two of whom succeeded to his titles and property.

SOMERSET, HENRY, third Duke of Beaufort (1707-1745), inherited his father's share in Carolina in 1714 jointly with his brother, Charles Noel Somerset. Soon after reaching his twenty-first birthday, young Henry took his seat in the House of Lords. In 1729 he was elected high steward of the city of Hereford and in the same year married Frances, daughter of Sir James Scudamore, Viscount Scudamore, in Ireland. They had no children.

SOMERSET, CHARLES NOEL, fourth Duke of Beaufort (1709-1756), held his father's share in Carolina jointly with his brother, Henry. At Henry's death in 1745, Charles Noel succeeded to his title. Charles was only twenty when their Carolina interest was sold to the crown. Before taking his seat in the House of Lords he was a member of Parliament for the town of Monmouth. His "steady opposition to unconstitutional and corrupt measures" is said to have endeared him to his fellow countrymen. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Berkeley of Stoke Gifford in Gloucestershire, he had one son and five daughters.

SOTHEL, SETH (died 1694), purchased the Hyde interest in Carolina about 1677 from Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon. As early as 1675 Sothel was recommended by one of the Lords Proprietors as a suitable person to be appointed governor in Carolina. At that time he was granted extensive land in the colony. The appointment to this post came in 1678, but on the way to America from England, Sothel was captured by pirates and taken to Algiers. He gained his freedom at length and in 1683 reached Albemarle. His term of office was a time of unrest and dissatisfaction in the colony. He antagonized local leaders who accused him of various crimes. Finally, in 1689 he was tried by the General Assembly which ordered him to leave the colony. Sothel proceeded to Charleston but returned to the northern colony later where he died early in 1694. He was survived by his widow, the former Anna Willix of Exeter, New Hampshire, but left no children. Legal heirs in England sold Sothel's proprietary share in Carolina to Hugh Watson in trust for James and Henry Bertie, but it was also claimed by the remaining Lords Proprietors and by them was assigned in 1697 to Thomas Amy.

TROTT, ANN AMY (died before 1729), daughter of Thomas Amy and sister of Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth Amy Moore. Through her father, Ann was probably a relative of the Colletons. Sir John Colleton, an original Proprietor, as we have seen, married Katherine Amy of Devonshire. The Amy sisters claimed their brother's share in Carolina at his death in 1707. This was the original share of Sir William Berkeley. In 1700 her father had conveyed his claim to the original Edward Hyde share to Ann and her husband, Nicholas Trott.

Ann Trott apparently died prior to the negotiations for the surrender of the Carolina charter to the crown. Her name does not appear in the documents although that of Elizabeth Moore does.

TROTT, NICHOLAS (1663-1740), was appointed attorney general, advocate general, and naval officer of South Carolina by the Lords Proprietors in 1697. In 1700 Thomas Amy conveyed his title to the original Edward Hyde share in Carolina to his daughter, Ann, and her husband, Nicholas Trott. At the death of Ann's brother, Thomas, Jr., in 1707, the Trotts and Elizabeth Moore, Ann's sister, inherited his claim to the original Sir William Berkeley share as well. Trott had become Chief Justice of the colony by 1707 and judge of the Admiralty Court in 1716. His close association with the other Proprietors and his tyrannical acts as a judge brought down upon him the wrath of the local administration. He was, nevertheless, a profound lawyer, and was as learned in the Scriptures as in law. His book, *The Laws of the British Plantations in America, Relating to the Church and the Clergy, Religion and Learning*, was published in London in 1721, and his collection of *The Laws of the Province of South Carolina* was published in Charleston in 1736. In a letter to England in 1728, Trott expressed the hope that he might return to England and live in Oxford "in order to print his explication of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament." He died in Charleston, however, and is buried in St. Philip's churchyard.

Trott's first wife, Ann Amy, apparently died in 1729 at the time the charter was surrendered, for in 1730 Trott married Sarah, widow of Colonel William Rhett.



TYRRELL, SIR JOHN (1685-1729), of Heron and Woodham Mortimer, Essex, purchased the original Anthony Ashley Cooper share in Carolina from Maurice Ashley prior to May 28, 1725. In 1727 he vested his share in Archibald Hutcheson in trust for John Cotton, his father-in-law. Tyrrell, son of Sir Charles Tyrrell, was educated at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, and inherited his father's estate at the latter's death in 1715. Heron had been the Tyrrell home since the time of Richard II when Sir James Tyrrell had married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William Heron, of Heron. Sir John Tyrrell married Mary, daughter of Sir James Dolliffe, of Mitcham, Surrey, one of the Directors of the South Sea Company. They were the parents of four daughters. After his wife's death he married secondly, in or before 1725, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cotton, of East Barnet, Middlesex.

WATSON, HUGH, held two shares in Carolina in trust for Henry and James Bertie. The Hyde share, acquired from the heirs of Seth Sothel, was later allotted to James Bertie, while the Sir William Berkeley share, acquired in 1725 from Mary Danson, was later allotted to Henry Bertie. Watson, an attorney, was a member of the Middle Temple. In 1726 he gave notice that he was about to petition for the hearing of complaints against Governor Nicholson of South Carolina.

